

GLOTOV, V.H.

Thermostat device for extraction. Zuv. lab. 30 no.1:111-112
'64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
mineral'nykh pigmentov.

L 13493-66

ACC NR: AP6001681

(N)

EWI(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

SOURCE CODE: UR/0303/65/000/006/0025/0027

AUTHORS: Gurevich, Ye. S.; Glotov, V. N. (deceased); Gayno, Ya. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Kinetics of leaching of poisons from coatings of antifouling paints

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 6, 1965, 25-27

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl, protective coating, pigment, copper compound, sea water/ KhV 53 perchlorovinyl resin based paint, KhC 79 chlorovinyl and vinyl acetate copolymer based paint, A 15 vinyl acetate

ABSTRACT: The effect of mineral, organic, and chelate additives upon leaching of copper from coatings of antifouling paints was investigated. The work was undertaken as an expansion of previous investigations by the authors (Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, No. 6, 53(1964); V. N. Glotov, Zav. lab., 30, No. 1, 111, 1964) in order to devise new and more economical antifouling coatings than those containing the scarce and expensive cuprous oxide. Rates of leaching of copper as the poisonous material from various types of antifouling coatings as functions of time are illustrated in Fig. 1. The investigated paints were of type KhV-53, perchlorovinyl resin based, and KhC-79, based on a copolymer of chlorovinyl with vinyl acetate A-15. The controls contained cuprous oxide as the only pigment and poison. Experimental work and testing at the Black Sea have shown that most of the chelating compounds

Card 1/2

UDC: 667.613.3:620.193.23

Ch. 10, 1-2

46-3-3/15

AUTHOR: Glotov, V.P.

TITLE: On the Theory of Relaxation Absorption and the Dispersion of Sound in Strong and Not Fully Dissociated Electrolytes (K teorii relaksatsionnogo pogloshcheniya i dispersii zvuka v sil'nykh ne polnost'yu dissotsirovannykh elektrolitakh)

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol.III, Nr 5, pp.220-229 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The relaxation theory is applied in the calculation of the anomalously large absorption and dispersion of sound which is observed in water solutions of certain salts in the frequency region up to 10^9 c/s. The relaxation mechanism of dissociation of electrolytes is considered using a thermodynamic potential for real solution. The expressions obtained are employed to estimate the coefficient of absorption of sound, the dispersion of sound and the relaxation time for a water solution of $MgSO_4$. It is pointed out that the anomalous absorption of sound in electrolytes may be due to the superposition of many relaxation mechanisms. The results obtained describe only a part of the general effect of anomalous absorption which takes place in some electrolytes and at relatively low frequencies (up to

Card 1/2

40-3-5/15

On the Theory of Relaxation Absorption and the Dispersion of Sound in Strong and Not Fully Dissociated Electrolytes.

10^5 c/s). It is established that the observed anomalous absorption in an aqueous solution of H_2SO_4 may be due to a relaxation effect which arises as a result of perturbation of ionic interaction by the sound wave. The relaxation time can vary within wide limits and depends on the degree of dissociation of the electrolyte, concentration, mobility of ions and their dimensions. The results obtained are applicable to sufficiently dilute electrolytes, i.e., such that the interactions between ions can be assumed to be purely electrostatic. There is 1 diagram, 1 table and 19 references, of which 7 are Russian, 9 English, 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Acoustics, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy Institut AN SSSR, Moskva)

SUBMITTED: December 11, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

GLADON, V. I. and VADY, A. A.

"A new method for the determination of the all-B and AB. type of nitrogen."

Report presented at the 1st All-Union Conf. on Acetates, Leningrad, May - 2 June 1961.

GUSEV, V. P.

"An Airplane Reported - Reported to the USSR Air Force. The plane was
seen by the USSR Air Force."

Japan reported at the All-Union Conf. on Air Defense, Moscow, 1 May - 2 June 1951.

Revelation of the effect of the sound of the ...

The above effects are ...
 ... (R. ...). The ...
 ... (R. ...) ...
 ... at different ...
 ... which ...
 ... of ...
 ... to 50 ...
 ... of water ...
 ... of sound. The following ...
 ... for the coefficient of ...
 ... 1.5 (R. ...), 3. (R. ...), 15.4 (R. ...), 75 (R. ...).
 ... I. P. ...
 ... for ...
 ... respectively. ...

Page 1/3

1.3.7
S/046/61/007/004/002/014
B139/B102

6,8000(1031,1063,1169)

AUTHORS: Gletov, V. P., Klichayev, P. A., Neuymin, G. G.

TITLE: Study of sound scattering on bubbles produced in sea water by artificial wind and their statistical size distribution

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 1, 1961, 421-427

TEXT: Sound scattering on air bubbles of various sizes formed in sea water by wind has not yet been studied in detail. The first investigations were conducted at the Chernomorskoye Otdeleniye Morskogo gidrofizicheskogo instituta AN SSSR (Black Sea Department of the Marine Hydrophysics Institute (CHOMGI) of the AS USSR). Various wind velocities were produced with blasts and sound scattering was measured on a small area in the middle of the experimental basin by a pulse method. Besides acoustic measurements, G. G. Neuymin simultaneously conducted measurements of concentration and statistical size distribution of the bubbles by a "bubble catcher" produced by the CHOMGI. The measurements show the relation between the frequency dependence of sound scattering and the size distribution of bubbles. The unit used for measuring the sound

Card /5

Study of sound scattering on bubbles

3/17
S/046/61/007/014/002/014
B139/B102

scattering in the test basin consisted of an electronic pulse generator, amplifier, oscilloscope, and carbon tetrachloride transducers with a damping factor of approximately 0.5. A steel ball suspended from a nylon thread in the water was used as standard reflector. The measurements were made at fixed frequencies of 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, and 100 kHz. The bubble catcher, a tube perpendicularly suspended in the water, 21 mm in diameter and 100 mm long, with magnetically sealed lids at the same time took pictures of the bubbles at 1.5 m depth. The upper lid had a glass window through which the pictures could be taken. The caught bubbles collected below the upper lid. The measurements clearly showed a relation between the frequency dependence of sound scattering and the size distribution of bubbles. If acoustic interaction of the bubbles and sound

absorption are neglected, the relation between the scattering coefficient R_s and the absorption coefficient R_a is obtained, where $\langle \mu \rangle$ is the mean value of the scattering coefficient μ and $\langle \mu^2 \rangle$ is the mean value of the square of the scattering coefficient μ^2 . The relation is

is obtained, where $\langle \mu \rangle$ is the mean value of the scattering coefficient μ and $\langle \mu^2 \rangle$ is the mean value of the square of the scattering coefficient μ^2 . The relation is

Study of sound scattering on bubbles.

10.47
S/046/6/007/004/002/014
B139/B102

the active losses in the bubble, R_1, R_2 are the critical bubble radii at which the function $f(R)$ reaches a minimum. The authors thank Yu. M. Sukharevskiy for advice and discussions. There are 6 figures and 6 references, 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: E. Corstensen, L. F. Id, J. Acoust. Soc. America, 1947, 12, 3, 481-501.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy Institut AN SSSR Moskva (Acoustics Institute AS USSR Moscow)

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1961

Card 3/3

S/046/62/008/003/001/007
B108/B104

000000

AUTHOR: Glotov, V. P.

TITLE: Coherent scattering of pulsed sound from bunches of discrete inhomogeneities

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 3, 1962, 261 - 284

TEXT: The amplitude of square-pulse modulated sinusoidal sound reflected from inhomogeneities in a stratum of e.g. sea water is calculated. This amplitude adds up from the elementary field amplitudes (at point of pickup) produced by the individual inhomogeneities. As was shown earlier (Dokl. AN SSSR, 1961, 143, 2, 312 - 315), the scattered wave field of a continuous sound emission will have a coherent component if the distance between the scattering inhomogeneities is of the same order as the scattered wavelength. This holds true also for pulsed sound if the mean number of inhomogeneities in a Fresnel zone is sufficiently large. The scattered intensity averaged over the pulses is

$$\bar{I} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^N A_i^2 R_i^4 + \sum_{i \neq j}^N \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \frac{A_i A_j}{R_i^2 R_j^2} \cos 2k(r_i - r_j) \right]. \quad (6).$$

Card 1/3

Coherent scattering of pulsed...

S/046/62/008/003/001/007
B108/B104

For simplicity the inhomogeneities are assumed to be "water-like" so that the interaction between the inhomogeneities need not be considered. Fluctuations in the numbers of inhomogeneities of various sorts are not related to one another. Under conditions providing a coherent scattering one obtains

$$\bar{I} = \frac{4\pi^2 \cdot \bar{n}^2 \cdot \bar{A}^2}{L^3} \left\{ \left[\frac{\cos kcr}{4k^2} + \frac{\sin kcr}{4k} - \frac{1}{4k^2} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\sin kcr}{4k^2} - \frac{cr \cdot \cos kcr}{4k} \right]^2 \right\} + \frac{\pi \cdot \bar{n} \cdot \bar{A}^2}{L^3} \left(\frac{cr}{2} \right)^2. \quad (8)$$

where \bar{A}^2 is the mean square amplitude of the elementary waves with A_i ; L is the distance from the source (= also pickup) to the inhomogeneous stratum; \bar{n} is the mean square number of scattering objects in a Fresnel zone; R_i is the distance from the i -th inhomogeneity to the source; r_i is the distance from the i -th inhomogeneity to the surface of the scattering volume. This formula applies for time $t_0 = 2(L + cr)/c$. In the case of

Card 2/3

Coherent scattering of pulsed...

S/046/62/008/003/001/007
B108/B104

rectangular pulses when $\sin kct = 0$, $\cos kct = 1$ one has

$$\bar{I} = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 c^2 \tau^2}{4k^2 L^2} \bar{A}^2 + \frac{n \cdot \pi c^2 \tau^2}{4L^2} \bar{A}^2 \quad (9)$$

where the first term renders the coherent components. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR Moskva (Acoustics Institute
AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1961

Card 3/3

3/01/62/111/011/011/022
BIC/3102

04 12 00

Author: Akhmedov, V. I.

Title: Subsonic scattering of plane and spherical waves in deep-sea layer containing discrete inhomogeneities

Journal: Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 3, 1964, 311-315

Summary: The sound-scattering field at a point z in water above an inhomogeneous layer is studied (Fig. 1). On the assumption that both the fluctuations of the number of scatterers with one and the same amplitude in the various volumes w_n and those of scatterers with different amplitudes in one and the same volume are not correlated, the mean scattering intensity at the point z is given by

$$\bar{I} = \bar{N}^2 \bar{A}^2 \left| \sum_n \frac{1}{r_n} e^{ikR_n - 2k_i R_n} w_n \right|^2 + \bar{N} \bar{A}^2 \sum_n \frac{1}{r_n^2} e^{-2k_i R_n} w_n, \quad (6),$$

where A is the elementary scattering amplitude, and \bar{N} is the average number of scatterers per unit volume. The first term in (6) contains the squares of the mean amplitudes (\bar{A}^2) and indicates the coherent portion of

and 1/3

coherent scattering of plane ...

8/20/77/143/001/010/022
B104/B102

containing $\langle n^2 \rangle$, while the second term contains the mean square fluctuations $\langle n^2 \rangle$ and indicates the incoherent portion of scattering intensity. The coherent and incoherent portions are interrelated by

$$\frac{I_{\text{coh}}}{I_{\text{incoh}}} = 2\pi N \frac{\lambda^2}{k^4 H} \frac{\sin^2 kH}{(-\ln 2k_1^2 z_0)} \quad (10),$$

whence it follows that the coherent scattering in the case of slight sound absorption is filtered by the layer. The average concentration and λ^2 in the layer can be estimated by varying the wavelength and the point of reception and measuring $I_{\text{coh}}/I_{\text{incoh}}$. For spherical waves the relation

$$\frac{I_{\text{coh}}}{I_{\text{incoh}}} = N \frac{\pi}{k^4 H} \frac{\bar{D}^2}{D^3} \sin^2 kH \quad (15),$$

which is analogous to (10), is obtained. At low scatterer concentration, the phases of scattered waves have random distribution at the point z , and the statistical distribution of scattering fluctuations follows Rayleigh's law. The relative dispersion of fluctuations tends to the value 0.37. At

Card 2/3

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 26(10) 1978-1997
© The Author(s) 2011
Reprints and permissions: <http://www.sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav>

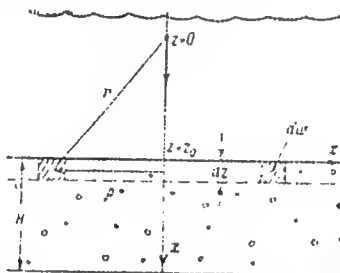
5/20/02/01/002/010/022
100/000

of 1000 per cent variation, scattered is regular, i.e., acoustic waves of a fixed frequency, with constant phase and amplitude. Professor M. N. Shchegolev is thanked for attention and advice. There are 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet: 1 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: S. Gendrup, J. B. Hildebrand, *Quart.-Surv. Geol.*, 1, no. 1 (1955).

ACQUISITION: Akusticheskii Institut Akademiya Nauk SSSR (Acoustics Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

DATE: May 14, 1961, by N. N. Andreyev, Academician

STARTED: May 16, 1961



Card 3/3

GLOTOV, V.P.; LYSANOV, Yu.P.

Scattering field of a spherical source above a plane layer
containing discrete inhomogeneities. Akust. zhur. 9 no.2:
176-181 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Scattering(Physics)) (Ultrasonic waves)

GLONOV, V.P.

Calculating the temperature dependence of the relaxation
time of the dissolution rate of magnesium sulfate in fresh
and sea water. Akust. zhurn. 10 no.1:46-47 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Akusticheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

SECTON, V.P.; LITANOV, Yu.P.

Scattering of sound reflection from the ocean surface layer containing
resonance scatterers. Akust. zhur. 16 no.2:117-121, 1970.

(153 12.2)

1. Akust. tekhn. institut AN SSSR, M. Skv.

L 7780-66 EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/EDD(b)-3/ETC(m) LJP(c) WJ/CW
ACC NR: AP5028055 SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/65/011/004/0492/0494

AUTHOR: Glotov, V. P.; Lysanov, Yu. P.

ORG: Institute of Acoustics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: The effect of the nonuniform distribution of air bubbles on the reflection of sonic waves from the near-surface layer of the ocean

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 4, 1965, 492-494

TOPIC TAGS: ocean acoustics, ocean property, refraction index, acoustic refraction

ABSTRACT: The authors earlier (V. P. Glotov, Yu. P. Lysanov. Kogerentnoye otrazheniye zvuka ot pripoverkhnostnogo sloya okeana, sodержashchego rezonansnyye rasseivateli. Akust. zh., 1964, 10, 4, 419-424.) calculated the index of refraction of a plane acoustic wave from the near-surface layer of an ocean, containing air bubbles which originated as a result of the disintegration of wind waves. The most interesting effect observed arose when at certain conditions the disturbed ocean surface becomes "screened" by the layer of air bubbles. In this case the reflection from the entire layer depends only on the air bubbles and is independent of the condition of the ocean surface; several different mechanisms of screening may exist. At low slip angles of the incident wave the screening effect depends on the almost total reflection at the lower boundary of the layer; at greater angles the effect is due to the absorption of the acoustic waves in the layer. The present article obtains an expression for

Card 1/2

UDC 534.24

L 7780-66

ACC NR: AP5028055

the index of reflection from a layer in which the mean concentration of bubbles decreases to a certain depth below which the concentration becomes zero. The upper surface of the layer is assumed to be plane. The statement of the problem is generally identical to that of the earlier work. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: GP, ES / SUBM DATE: 28Dec64 / ORIG REF: 002

Card

mlr
2/2

L 36545-66 ENT(1) IJP(c) III/GG

ACC NR: AP6016835

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/66/012/002/0252/0253

AUTHOR: Glotov, V. P.; Iysanov, Yu. P.

ORG: Acoustics Institute, AN SSSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Field fluctuations due to deep-water sound-scattering layers in the ocean

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 2, 1966, 252-253

TOPIC TAGS: acoustic scattering, ocean acoustics, ocean property, acoustic field

ABSTRACT: The sound-scattering layers referred to are of two types: deep layers constituting accumulations of biological objects ("bubble" fishes and microplankton), and surface layers, which contain essentially the air bubbles (break-up of wind waves) and biological objects which migrate from the deep layers of the ocean to the surface. This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors (Akust. zh. v. 9, 176, 1963), where the role of these layers was analyzed from the point of view of the influence on the field intensity and on the scattering at different arrangements of the corresponding points relative to the layer. In the present article the authors calculate also the fluctuations of the sound field due to these layers, using the calculated values of the components of the sound field from the earlier paper. An expression is derived for a suitably defined fluctuation coefficient.

Card 1/2

UDC: 534.23

L 36545-66

ACC NR: AP6016835

The variation coefficient is calculated by way of an example for the case when the transmitter and the receiver have identical elevations above the layer. The result shows that at sufficiently large distances from the radiator the variation coefficient increases very slowly with the distance. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Jan65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 *MLP*

CHERNY, V. M.

"Investigation of the Immunologic Properties of Vaccine No. 1 of Tsienkov's First Vaccine and the Antigenic Properties of Halophant Anthrax Vaccine." Dokl Vet Sci, All-Union Inst of Experimental Veterinary Science, Moscow, 1954. (Zhurnal, No 6, Part 1)

SO: Sum. No. 14, 2. Ser. 1. --Summary of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Schools in 1954. Ser. 11)

115-58-12-8, 17
AUTHORS: Plotov, T.D., Mysenko, V.A., Iarstina, V.M., Sokolova, T.S.,
Ishiskaya, T.A., Engineers

TITLE: The Economical Effectiveness of a Centralized Electric Power
Supply for Lumbering Sites (Ekonomicheskaya effektivnost'
tsentralizovannogo elektrosnabzheniya na lesozagotovkakh)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya trudyemkikh i lyazhnykh rabot, 1959, Nr 12,
pp 29 - 35 (1959)

ABSTRACT: The article deals in detail with the calculation of the
operational expenses at lumbering sites, using electric
power instead of oil driven engines. The research leads to
the conclusion that under definite conditions, the electri-
fication of the lumbering industry proves to be economically
more efficient as compared with the utilization of oil-fuel-
led mechanisms. There are 7 tables and 1 graph

Card 1/1

L 9365-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/ENP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD

ACC NR: AP5023267

SOURCE CODE: UR/0128/65/000/008/0039/0040

AUTHOR: Berg, P. P. (Doctor of technical sciences); Glotov, Y. B. (Engineer); Avdyukhin, V. P. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of techniques of the vacuum heating of aluminum alloys on their gas content

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1965, 39-40

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum melting, aluminum alloy, gas content, hydrogen, metal film, oxide

ABSTRACT: The technological parameters and effectiveness of the vacuum heating of AL4, AL5 and AL9 aluminum alloys were investigated under shop conditions in an industrial vacuum furnace with a capacity of 250 kg (Fig. 1: 1 - vacuum furnace; 2 - manovacuum gauge; 3 - DU-50 vacuum valve; 4 - vacuum-system filter). The furnace is evacuated with VN-IMG type vacuum filter 5; the fall in pressure in the furnace as a function of evacuation time is shown in Fig. 2. Findings: the optimal duration of vacuum heating at 1-4 mm Hg and 720-750°C is 15-20 min. The residual content of hydrogen in the alloys is virtually the same following vacuum heating at 720, 730 and 750°C, but the content of oxides varies; this is attributed to the decrease in the

Card 1/3

UDC: 669.715:533.5

L 9363-66

ACC NR: AP5023267

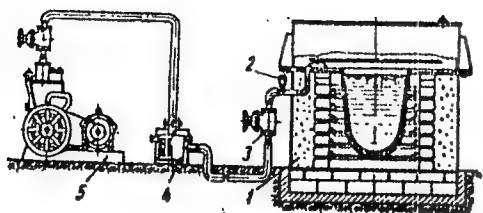


Fig. 1

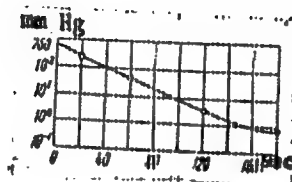


Fig. 2

Card 2/3

L 9365-66

ACC NR: AP5023267

viscosity of Al alloys with increasing temperature and also to differences in the state of the oxide film (increase in its porosity and decrease in its strength with increasing temperature). It was established that a film consisting of aluminum oxide $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ loses its plasticity at temperatures above 720°C . It cracks apart and is thus easier separated from the melt by the ascending bubbles. Such film does not impede the segregation, at the surface of the melt, of finer bubbles of hydrogen with non-metallic occlusions. Further, it was established that the vacuum heating of aluminum alloys at $730\text{-}750^\circ\text{C}$ and 1-4 mm Hg for 15-20 min strengthens their subsequent immunity to reabsorption of gases. Alloys treated by this technique, when let stand for 1.5-2.0 hr, absorb hydrogen at the mean rate of $0.03 \text{ cm}^3/100 \text{ g}$, whereas the Al alloys refined by means of aluminum chloride or vacuum heated at $690\text{-}700^\circ\text{C}$ absorb hydrogen at the mean rate of $0.10\text{-}0.13 \text{ cm}^3/100 \text{ g}$. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3 (1)

GIOTOV, Ye.T.

Semiautomatic line for sawing, sorting, and loading of lumber.
Bum. i der. prom. no.3:20-42 31-3 '64.

(PTRA 17:11)

BARON, V.; GLOTOV, Yu.

Replacing the main engine on ships of the "Malitopol'" type.
Mor. flot 18 no.8:18-19 ag. '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Nachal'nik proyektno-konstruktorskogo byuro Estonskogo parokhodstva (for Baron). 2. Starshiy inzhener sluzhby sudovogo khozyaystva Estonskogo parokhodstva (for Glotov).
(Marine diesel engines)

ANDRIYEVSKIY, B., inzhener; ^GGLOTOV, Yu., inzhener; BARON, V., inzhener

Methods of deadwood gland repairs on "Ul'ian Gromov" type vessels.

Mor.flot 15 no.9:24 S'55.

(MLRA 8:11)

(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

BARON, V.A., inzh.; GLOTOV, Yu.G., inzh.

Seagoing, self-propelled ice-breaking ferry. Sudostroenie 24
no.1:3-6 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Ice-breaking vessels) (Ferries)

AYER'YANOV, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich; GLOTOV, Yuriy Georgiyevich; POPOV, Serafim Konstantinovich; PERVOV, V.M., red.; MARCHUKOVA, M.G., red.izd-vn; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn.red.

[Use of Gants-Endrashek VIII 1hR 216/310 engines by the Estonian merchant marine] Opyt ekspluatatsii dvigatelei Gants-Endrashek VIII 1hR 216/310 v Estonskom parokhodstve. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1959. 43 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Estonia--Merchant marine)
(Marine diesel engines)

LOSKEV, N.F.; GLOTOVA, A.N.

Quantitative determination of zirconium in ores by means of
X-ray fluorescence spectra. Zav. lab. 24 no.5:619-621 '58.
(Zirconium--Analysis) (X-ray spectroscopy) (MIRA 11:6)

27474
S/032/61/027/003/002/C12
B117/B101

5 5320

AUTHORS: Glotova, A. N., and Losev, N. F.
TITLE: Determination of gallium and germanium by secondary X-ray spectra
PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 9, 1961, 1107-1109

TEXT: A method is proposed for the determination of gallium and germanium by secondary X-ray spectra in products obtained during extraction of these metals from coal. This method is based on the process of the external standard solution in a previously described variant (Ref. 1: N. F. Losev, Izvestiya AN SSSR, seriya fizich., 24, 4, 476 (1960); Ref. 2: N. F. Losev et al. Tezisy VI Vsesoyuznogo Soveshchaniya po primeneniyu rentgenovskikh luchey k issledovaniyu materiala (Theses of the VI All-Union Conference on Application of X-rays for Material Testing) Leningrad (1958); Ref. 3: N. F. Losev, A. N. Glotova Sbornik trudov Irgiredmeta, no. 6 (1958)). Standards were prepared by successive dilution of oxides of the elements investigated, with neutral media. A medium from 19.2% TiO_2 and 80.8% Al_2O_3

Card 1/3

27h7h

S/032/61/027/009/002/019
B117/B101

Determination of gallium and ...

was used for the determination of gallium, and one from 41.8% TiO_2 and 58.2% C for that of germanium. An analytical diagram was drawn up according to the standards. Mass absorption coefficients of the analytical line (μ_{mi}^x) were determined in specimens. The intensity of the dispersed X-ray background was found to decrease at increased absorptive power of the radiator. The size of the background of the X radiation dispersed by the specimen was found from the graphic representation of this dependence. A radiator was prepared for each specimen, and the intensity of the analytical line was determined. The concentration C_i of the analyzed element was found from the analytical diagram. The required concentration C_x was calculated from the formula $C_x = C_i (\mu_{mi}^x / \mu_{mi}^o)$, where μ_{mi}^o is the mass absorption coefficient of the line i in the standard (constant quantity for the entire concentration range). The analysis was conducted with a KPJC (KRUS) short wave spectrograph designed by M. A. Blokhin. The high-voltage was generated in a BC-50-50 (VS-50-50) installation. The radiation of a tungsten anode was used for the excitation of the fluorescence spectrum. The voltage at the X-ray tube was 40 kv, the amperage 10 ma. The intensity of the analytical lines GaK_α and GeK_α was recorded in a scintillation

Card 2/3

27474

S/C32/61/C27/C09/C02/019
B117/B101

Determination of gallium and ...

counter constructed by the experimental workshops of the Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute). When using this counter, the sensitivity of the method corresponds to 0.007-0.07% Ga and Ge, according to the absorptive power of the material analyzed. When recording the intensity with a Geiger counter of the MCTP-4 (MSTR-4) type, the sensitivity is reduced by half an order of magnitude and the reproducibility by one-half. Since this is not always adequate for the analysis, it is suitable to combine X-ray and optical spectrum analyses for the determination of Ga and Ge. The reproducibility of Ga and Ge determinations is characterized by a root mean square error of 4-5%. A comparison of results found by X-ray, chemical and spectroscopical analyses showed good agreement, apart from some random errors. It is possible to conduct 15 to 20 determinations daily by the method described. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkikh metallov (Irkutsk State Scientific Research Institute of Rare Metals)

Card 3/3

LOSEV, N.F.; GLOTOVA, A.N.; AFONIN, V.P.

Effect of the coarseness of the particles of a powdered sample on the intensity of analytical lines during X-ray spectral fluorescence analysis. Zav.lab. 29 no.4:421-426 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkikh metallov.

(X-ray spectroscopy)

GLOTOVA, A.N.; LOSEV, N.F.; GUNICHEVA, T.N.

Sources of errors in X-ray spectrum analysis with the dilution of samples. Zav. lab. 30 no.6:685-689 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkikh metallov.

10(4)

SOV/56-55-6-9/44

AUTHORS: Glotova, G. I., Granovskiy, V. L., Javoskin, V. I.

TITLE: A Comparison of the Decay Rates of the Plasma in Hydrogen and Deuterium (Sravneniye skorostey raspada plazmy v vodorode i deyterii)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 6, pp 1380-1385 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Decay rates and deionization depend on the properties of the gas molecules (as e.g. on the effective cross section, on mass, ionization potential, and excitation). The following are the aims of the present paper: 1) Comparison between the deionization rates of the hydrogen isotopes H and D, and 2) a comparison of these ratios with those of the atomic weights of these gases. The methods employed as well as the apparatus used (for wiring circuit see figure 1) are described in short (see also references 1-5). Measurements were carried out at pressures of 0.015 - 0.6 torr and with tube diameters of $d=3.2 - 6.5$ cm, and at values of the preceding current amounting to $I_0 = 60 - 1500$ mA, by the method of the oscillography of the ion current recorded with a negative probe. Under these experimental conditions, the relative deionization rate in H and D decreased with time. The pressure dependence of the velocity

Card 1/3

SCV/56-55-6-9/44

A Comparison of the Decay Rates of the Plasma in Hydrogen and Deuterium

of the process does not develop monotonously but passes through a maximum at $pd \sim 10^{-1} - 1$ torr cm. For the so-called deionization "time constants" τ_D and τ_H it holds that: $\tau_D/\tau_H = 1.41$,

$\tau_D/\tau_H = (A_D/A_H)^{1/2} = (m_D/m_H)^{1/2} = \sqrt{2}$, (A = atomic weight). This holds for all pressures both under diffusion conditions ($p < p_m$, i.e.

$pd \leq 10^{-1}$ torr) and under recombination conditions ($p > p_m$, i.e.

$pd \geq 1$ torr). Under recombination conditions the following elementary recombination processes are possible:

- 1) $M^+ + e \rightarrow M + h\nu$ (emission)
- 2) $M^+ + 2e \rightarrow M + e$ (double collision)
- 3) $M^+ + e + M \rightarrow 2M$ (treble collision)
- 4) $e + M \rightarrow M^-$; $M^- + M^+ \rightarrow 2M$ (electron capture by neutral molecule followed by ion recombination) and
- 5) $M_2 + e \rightarrow M^+ + M$ (dissociative recombination).

Card 2/3

SOV/56-55-6-5/4:

A comparison of the Decay Rates of the Plasma in Hydrogen and Deuterium

A discussion of these possibilities shows that mainly case 3) is of importance for recombination. - There are 4 figures and 12 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut, g. Moskva
(All-Union Electrotechnical Institute, City of Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1958

Card 3/3

TSARFIS, P.G.; GLOTOVA, G.S.

Disorder of neurohumoral regulation in infectious polyarthrititis
and its changes under the influence of health resort treatment in
Pyatigorsk. Uch.zap.Pyat.gos.nauch.-issl.bal'n.inst. 3:67-78 '60.
(MIRA 15:10)

(NEUROCHEMISTRY) (ARTHRITIS)
(PYATIGORSK--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING-PLACES, ETC.)

VARSHAVSKAYA, T.G. - GLOTOVA, G.S.

Laboratory control of the treatment of atherosclerosis.
Sbor. nauch. rab. vrach. san.-kur. uchr. profsoiuzov no.13168-
172 '64.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Pyatigorskii sanatoriy "Lestochka" (glavnyy vrach S.G.Ayrararov,
nauchnyy rukovoditel' kand.med.nauk V.I.Donskoy).

GLOTOVA, I.

Explanation of labor legislation. Sots.trud 8 no.4:120-121
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Stanbitye na iskhodnykh protokollakh...
...skogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva
(Leningrad Province--Labor laws and legislation--Study and t...)

SHATALOV, N. N.; RYZHKOVA, M. N.; KOZLOV, L. A.; GLOTOVA, E. V.;
GRIGOR'YEVA, V. M. (Moskva)

Some information on occupational pathology in persons servicing
ultrasonic power installations. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 5 no.7:
28-33 J1 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy
AMI SSSR.

(ULTRASONIC WAVES—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MAZAYEV, P.N.; MOLOKANOV, K.P.; KONCHALOVSKAYA, N.M.; VOROBIEV, P.M.,
VOLYNCKII, Yu.D.; KARMAZIN, V.P.; GHOTOVA, K.V.; SAKHNOVA, L.S.

Hemodynamics of the pulmonary circulation in silicosis patients,
based on data of angiopulmonography and catheterization of the
right cardiac cavities and pulmonary artery. Vestn. med. nauch.
no.5:3-8 S-0 '65. (MIRA 1965)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevany AMN SSSR i 1. med. nauch.
khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

L 35464-66 EMT(1) DU

ACC NR: AP6022517

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/007/0013/0017

AUTHOR: Drogichina, E. A. (Moscow); Sadchikova, M. N. (Moscow); Snegova, G. V. (Moscow); Konchalovskaya, N. M. (Moscow); Glotova, K. V. (Moscow)

ORG: Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, ANW SSSR (Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy ANW SSSR)

TITLE: The problem of autonomic and cardiovascular disorders during the chronic action of SHF electromagnetic fields

SOURCE: Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 7, 1966, 13-17

TOPIC TAGS: hemodynamics, human physiology, SHF, industrial hygiene, central nervous system, cardiovascular system

ABSTRACT: The authors examined 100 subjects (73 men and 27 women aged 21-40) over a period of 10 years. These personnel had been chronically exposed to the influence of microwaves (intensity up to a few mw/cm²) and showed some pathologies. Light asthenic and autonomic vascular shifts were characteristic in 39 subjects with initial stages of microwave pathology. Pathological deviations in cardiac function were not noted in these subjects. Of 61 subjects with moderate and pronounced microwave symptoms, the angiodystonic syndrome and pronounced instability of autonomic vascular reactions (predominant hyperreactivity, pulse and arterial pressure lability) were

Card 1/2

UDC: 613.647+617-001.21:583.3]-036.12:[616.839+616.1

L 35864-66

ACC NR: AP6022517

noted. Tachycardia was detected in 16 subjects (90 beats/min or more), and bradycardia in 19 (about 60 beats/min). Capillaroscopy revealed a tendency towards atonic spasm. Constriction of the retinal artery was also noted. The majority of subjects complained of pain in the cardiac region. Most of the changes observed were unstable and with few exceptions disappeared after 1-2 weeks. Two case histories of coronary patients who had been chronically exposed to SHF are presented. In general, these observations showed that upon treatment and release from exposure conditions, functional changes in the nervous system steadily decreased. Autonomic vascular changes were the most persistent symptoms of chronic exposure to SHF. Otherwise, angiodystonic manifestations coupled with EKG changes were pronounced for 2-3 years after curtailment of work around SHF sources. Thus, clinical observations of subjects chronically exposed to SHF indicate that angiodystonic pathology can eventually aggravate the development of more severe autonomic and cardiovascular pathology. A pronounced SHF effect is characterized by angiodystonic disorders, diencephalic disturbances, and coronary spasms. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [CD]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 13Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5037

Card 2/2 ///

GLOTOVA, L.

The productivity of our machines increased. Mast. ugl. 2 no. 12:16 D '53.
(MLRA 6:11)

1. Starshaya flotatorshchitsa Kal'miuskoy tsentral'noy obogatitel'noy fabriki
tresta Stalimgleobogashcheniye. (Coal washing)

S/078/63/008/001/024/026
B117/E1C9

AUTHORS: Falkin, A. P., Vigutova, T. N., Glotova, L. I.

TITLE: Melting-point diagram of the system InCl_3 - TlCl

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 253-254

TEXT: Highly hygroscopic indium chloride (melting point 583°C) was produced by chlorination of metallic indium and subsequent topping in a chlorine flow. Thallium chloride (melting point 430°C) was precipitated from thallium nitrate by means of hydrochloric acid, and then recrystallized from a hot aqueous solution. The system InCl_3 - TlCl was studied by thermal differential analysis with simultaneous visual observation of the crystal formation. Two compounds were found: the incongruently melting $\text{InCl}_3 \cdot 2\text{TlCl}$ with melting point 350°C and polymorphic conversion at 320°C , and the congruently melting (480°C) $\text{InCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{TlCl}$. The system showed two eutectic points at 260 and 390°C corresponding to the compositions with 48 and 6.4 mole% InCl_3 , respectively. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

Card 1/2

Melting-point diagram of the ...

S/070/63/008/001/024/026
B117/B108

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra
neorganicheskoy khimii (Voronezh State University,
Department of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1962

Card 2/2

NOVIK, P.S.; GLOTOVA, L.M.

Measuring the light scattering factor of motion-picture
photographic lenses. Tekh.kino i telev. 4 no.8:48-54
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.
(Lenses, Photographic)

KOTUL'SKIY, V.V., inzh.; IL'INA, O.V., inzh.; KIRICHENKO, K.I.,
kand. geol.-i inzh. nauk; PACHENOV, V.S., inzh.;
LYKOSHIN, A.G., kand. geol.-i inzh. nauk, nauchn. red.;
GLOIOVA, L.V., red.; KASIMOV, D.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Seepage-preventing screens for dams; investigations,
design, and construction] Protivofil'tratsionnye zavesy
plotin; iz opyta izyskanii, proektirovaniia i stroitel'-
stva. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 194 p.

(BIRA 17:1)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
vodosnabzheniya kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooru-
zheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.

(Dams)

KOTUL'SKIY, V.V., inzh.; IL'INA, O.V., inzh.; KIRICHENKO, N.I.,
kand. geol.-miner. nauk; ARTYMOV, V.S., inzh.; LYKSHIN, A.G.,
kand. geol.-min. nauk, nauchn. red.; GLUTOVA, L.V., red.; KASINOV, D.Ya.,
tekhn. red.

[Seepage-control curtains of dams; investigation, planning, and building] Protivofil'tratsionnye zavesy plotin;
iz opyta izyskaniy, proektirovaniya i stroitel'stva. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 194 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.

GLOTOVA, N.M.

Clinical and morphological study of the variability of the retina.
Trudy 1-ye III 32:107-131 '64. (MIRA 13:5)

L 59510-65 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPA(w)-2/EPF(1)/EPF(b) Pz-5/
 Pe-h/Pr-h/Pi-h IJP(c) JD/WW/AT UR/0188/65/000/003/0081/0082
 ACCESSION NR: AP5016629 533.951:537.525

AUTHORS: Shvilkin, B. N., Glotova, N. N.

TITLE: Low pressure discharge noise

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 3. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 3, 1965,
 81-82

TOPIC TAGS: gas discharge, plasma, helium, argon, neon, noise analysis/ IP 12M
 noise analyzer, S4 8 spectrum analyzer

ABSTRACT: Plasma noise and oscillations were studied experimentally in a low
 pressure discharge tube filled with helium, neon, and nitrogen. The tubes were
 0.5 and 3 cm in diameter and had oxide cathodes. The noise spectra were studied

WAVELENGTHS

Card 1/2

L 59510-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016629

2

data, these wavelengths were determined from the expression

$$\rho = N \cdot \gamma \left(\frac{KT_e}{m_i} \right)^{1/2}$$

"The authors express their gratitude to A. A. Zaytsev for evaluating the work."
Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra elektroniki (Moscow State University, Department of Electronics)

SUBMITTED: 27Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

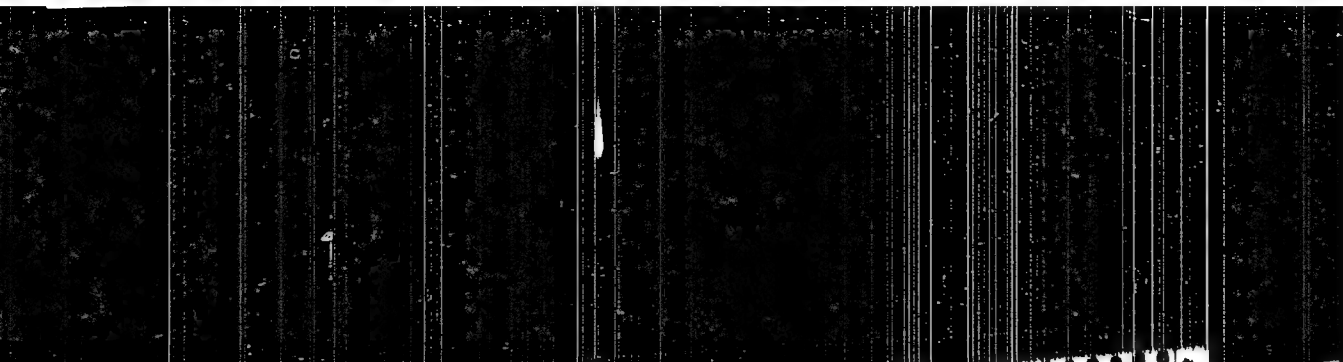
GLOTOVA, R.

Improving the method for determining fat content in cheese and
casein. Moloch. prom. 18 no.4:38 '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Rovenskiy kholodil'nik.
(Cheese--Analysis and examination)
(Casein--Analysis)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8"

CA GLOTOVA, T. V.

1. The characteristics of the organic matter of forest and steppe soils of the Saratov-Astrakhan shelter belts. T. V. Glotova. *Pedologiya* (Pedology) 1950, 12:65. The org. matter of the soils in the shelter belts and in the open steppe was analyzed for total quantity, mobile forms of humic acid, H₂O soluble, adsorbed, NH₄ and nitrate N. Besides, the soil org. matter was subjected to the analytical procedure of Tyurin: the bitumens, humic acid fractions with alkali after removing the carbonates with alkali, decarboxylic acid and acid treatment, and with alkali after hydrolyzing with H₂O₂, the fulvic acids, and humins. The total org. matter of the sandy types of soil in the forest strip increased in the upper 10 cm layer, diminishing sharply from 4 to 0.1% below that layer, whereas in the open steppe the decrease in org. matter is gradual. This change is not so noticeable on the heavier soil types. The C/N ratio is higher in the org. matter of the shelter belts. There is more humic acid in the open steppe soils. The forest soils contain more humins. The most intensive consumption of the forest litter takes place during the first half of the growing season. Ammonification is continuous throughout the growing season, both in the forest and open steppe soils. The process of nitrification seems to lag behind the rate of ammonification.

195]

GLADIA, T. V.

"Processes of Converting Organic Substances in the Archaic Soils of the World
Southeastern USSR." Dokl. Akad. Nauk, Moscow State U, Higher Education USSR,
Moscow, 1955. (11, 12 Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 470, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8"

GLOTOVA, T. V.

Silt sediments of the floodland waters of the Volga and Medveditsa
Rivers and their effect on soil fertility. Pochvovedenie no.8.82
82 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskii institut.
(Medveditsa Valley--Sedimentation and disposition)
(Volga Valley--Sedimentation and disposition)

GLCTOVA, 1.7.

utilization of soil deposits in the zone of the coast of
floodplain soils in the southeast. (Saratovskaya 1944 12-1935 AP
164. (MIRA 12-1935)

1. Saratovskiy ekonomicheskyy universitet. Saratovskiy institut.

GONCHAROVA, M.N., professor; KRYSHOVA, N.A., professor; LYANDERS, Z.A.,
doktor meditsinskikh nauk; LEVIN, I.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk;
GOLOVINSKAYA, N.V., iandidat meditsinskikh nauk; POLONSKIY, M.N.,
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; GLOTOVA, Ye.I., kandidat meditsinskikh
nauk; ZELENINA, Ye.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Treatment of children with aftereffects of poliomyelitis. Vop.okh.
mat. i det. 1 no.1:43-52 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo detskogo ortopedicheskogo
instituta imeni G.I.Turnera, Leningrad.
(POLIOMYELITIS)

GLOTOVA, Ye. V.
CA

11C

PROPERTIES AND PROPERTIES NOTE

The influence of lactic acid microorganisms on the formation of toxin by *B. botulinus* in acid soybean milk preparations. E. V. Glotova and S. V. Chebotareva. *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatskogo Instituta Mikrobiologii* 7, No. 3, 132-9 (1938); *Chem. Zvest.* 1939, 1, 1883. Acid soybean milk, which was found to be very pure from a bacterial standpoint, was inoculated with botulinus spores which had been freed from toxin. Those factors which favor the development of the lactic acid organisms were found to have an opposite effect on the production of botulinus toxin. Especially decisive in this respect were the rate and intensity of acid formation. The abrupt change in the degree of acidity in this case, as in the case of bacterial assocn. in general, is to be regarded as the most important cause of the inhibiting effect of the one type of organism on the other. W. A. Moore

AS 455.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GLOTOVA, Ye, V.

GLOTOVA, Ye, V. and Shchegolev, A. A. "The barrier function of the epidermis of rabbits in contact with pyrethrin," Trudy Khimicheskoy i Meditsinskoj Biologii, Collection 2, 1964, p. 144-45, - English: p. 145.

See: U-1736, 11 May '66, (Latent Chemical Inquiry Station, No. 10, 1966).

TSVELTKOV, N.S.; GLOZOVA, Z.F.

Effect of the electrolyte phase composition on electrochemical polymerization. Vysokom.socd. 5 no.7:997-1001 J1 '63.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. L'vovskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet ineni Ivana Franko.

(Unsaturated compounds) (Polymerization) (electrolysis)

38098. GLOTSER, L. M. and ZADOYA, A. F.

Sovremennoye sostoyaniye mekhanicheskogo obezprepeivariya i puti
yego razvitiya. Nauch.- issled. trudy (nauch. issled. in-t
sherstyanyoy prom-sti), vyp, 5, 1949, s. 3-24. - Bibiligr: 5 nazv.

GLOTSER, L.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TOLSTOVA, E.A., inzhener.

Efficient use of half-woolen waste. Leg.prom. 15 [i.e. 16] no.6:
34-35 Je '56. (Felt) (MLRA 9:8)

GLOTSEK, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHUYKOVA, N.I., inzh.

Mechanical separation of fluff and overhair in coarse goat's hair.
Leg.prom. 16 no.10:40-42 0 '56. (MIRA 10:12)
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)

GLOTSER, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic production line for preparing, blending, and carding
fibers in woolen mills. Mekh.trud.rab. 11 no.6:31-34 Ja '57.

(MIRA 10:11)

(Woolen and worsted manufacture)

SHAGOVA, Yevgeniya Nikolayevna; GLOTSER, Lev Moiseyevich; VIGANT, Tamara
Avgustovna; MUZYLEV, L.T., nauchnyy red.; SEGAL', N.M., red.;
DMITRIYEVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Carding machines of the Befama and Textima companies] Chesal'nye
mashiny firm Befama i Tekstima. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-
vo lit-ry legkoi promyshl., 1958. 107 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Carding machines)

NOVAK, V.A., inzh.; GLOTSEK, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatizing the production of card sliver. Tekst.prom. 18
no.10:18-25 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Wool carding) (Assembly line methods) (Automatic control)

GUSEV, Vladimir Yegorovich; LIPENKOV, Ya.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent;
GLOTZER, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SEGAL', N.M., red.;
SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Raw materials and primary processing of wool] Syr'ia i pervichnaia
obrabotka shersti. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSPSR,
1960. 277 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Wool) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

GLITSER, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLOZHENINOV, Yu.M., inzh.

Continuous production line of sliver in the Pavlovski Fonad
Worsted Combine. Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIISheresti no.17:17-
24 '62. (MIRA 17:12)

GLOTSER, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk. dotsent

Consultation. Tekst.prom. 22 no.3:93 Mr '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. VZILTP.

(Textile machinery)

GLOTSEK, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Spinning breakers for rag processing. Tekst.prom. no.2:79-82 F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti
(VZITLP).

(Textile machinery)

CHUBANOV, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GROMSEV, L.M., kand. tekhn.
nauk, doc.; SERGIYEV, G.P., doc.

[Spindleless and traveler are driving; and twisting;
Beaveretennoe. Lesbegunka a trizhenie i kurchenie. M.
skva, 1964. 120 p. (MIRA 17.9)

1. MIRA 17.9. (Sentralfayl Inst. of mechanical and teskey
International high level programming)

IGONIN, P.G.; SVITKIN, V.V.; SLEPTSOV, Yu.S.; KOLOZHVARI, A.A.; PASHENKO, M.A.;
GLOTSER, Ye.M.

Oxidation of naphthenic hydrocarbons. Nefteper. i neftekhim.
no.1:17-19 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Groznenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

L 10227-63

EWP(j)/EFF(c)/ENT(m)/BES--AFFTC/ASD/APGC--Pc-l/Pr-l--

RM/EN/WW/MAY/DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP3000503

S/0065/63/000/005/0034/0038

AUTHOR: Igonin, P. G.; Svitkin, V. V.; Kolozhvari, A. A.; Sleptsov, Yu. S.; 74
 Glotser, Ye. M.

TITLE: Oxidation of isoparaffinic hydrocarbons^{U.S.}

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 5, 1963, 34-38

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, isoparaffinic acids, plasticizers, flotation agents, synthetic lubricant esters, motor alkylate

ABSTRACT: Isoparaffinic acids are of interest as starting materials for the production of plasticizers, flotation agents, and synthetic lubricant esters. The synthetic fatty acid pilot plant of GrozNII was used for oxidation of motor alkylate containing no hydrocarbons complexing with urea. The oxidation was done with air at 120C and a manganese-potassium soap catalyst to an acid number of 70 mg KOH per gram. The oxidate was saponified and the acids isolated and fractionated. Nearly 90% forms no complex with urea. When compared to fractions of synthetic fatty acids distilling within the same limits, the acids obtained in this work have higher acid numbers and lower pourpoints. Heat treatment strongly reduces the

Card 1/2

L 10227-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000503

content of petroleum ether insolubles formed in the oxidation. Orig. art. has: 6⁰
tables.

ASSOCIATION: GrozNII

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQD: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

rk/df
Card 2/2

IGONIN, P.G.; SVITKIN, V.V.; SLETSOV, Yu.S.; KOICZHVARI, A.A.;
PASHENKO, M.A.; GLATSER, Ye.M.

Oxidation of naphthenic hydrocarbons. Trudy GrozNII no. 16:
298-302 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

ACCESSION NR: AT4016004

S/2625/63/000/015/0323/0332

AUTHOR: Igonin, P.G.; Svitkin, V.V.; Kolozhvari, A.A.; Sleptsov, Yu. S.;
Glotser, Ye. M.

TITLE: Oxidation of isoparaffinic hydrocarbons

SOURCE: Grozny*y. Neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy*,
no. 15, 1963. Tekhnologiya pererabotki nefiti i gaza. Neftekhimiya (Tech-
nology of processing petroleum and gas. Petroleum chemistry) 323-332

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon, hydrocarbon oxidation, organic acid, alkylate,
motor alkylate, isoparaffinic hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: Since the paraffins which are oxidized in the production of syn-
thetic fatty acids also contain isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, the authors studied
the oxidation of a motor alkylate consisting entirely of hydrocarbons which
do not form complexes with carbamide. Both the entire motor alkylate and the
200-300C fraction were first oxidized under laboratory conditions on a glass
column at 117 or 125C, and then on the SZhK experimental apparatus at 120C with
Mn and K soaps as catalysts. The density, molecular weight, acid number,
Card 1/2

IONASH, V. [Jonas, V.]; GLOUTSAL, L. [Gloucal, L.]

Coronary atherosclerosis and myocardial infarct observed in large cities and rural areas. Sov. med. 25 no.9:18-22 S '61.

(MIAA 15:1)

1. Iz 1-y kliniki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.Ionash)
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo fakul'teta Karlova universiteta i
otdeleniya vnutrennikh bolezney bol'nitsy v Strakonitse (zav. -
dotsent L. Gloutsal), Chelkheslovakiya.
(HEART INFARCTION) (CORONARY VESSELS DISEASES)

GLOUTSAL, L., doktor [Hloucal, L.] (Chekhoslovakiya)

Distribution, etiology, and pathogenesis of diseases of the biliary tract. Sov.med. 28 no.7:31-37 JI '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

GLOUSHCHENKO, I. E., and ZAKAROVA, G. M.,

"Formation Process in Avena sativa provoked by the Influence of Ionizing Radiation."

report submitted for the 11th Int. Congress of Genetics, The Hague, Netherlands.
2-10 Sep 63

I 4582-66

ACC NR: AR6027183

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/005/B003/B003

AUTHOR: Ryakin, O. M.; Glova, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of a basic symmetrical multiterminal network in functional elements

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat telemekh i vychisl tekhn, Abs. 5B18

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. teorii elektron. tsifrovyykh matem. mashin. Vyp. 8. Kiyev, 1965, 50-64

TOPIC TAGS: signal element, cascade, test method, electric network

ABSTRACT: A rectangular method is expounded for a synthesis of a basic multi-terminal network in the elements AND, OR, NO, resulting in a simpler structure than the method of cascades at $n > 3$. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. Bibliography of 4 titles. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 14/

Card 1/1 blg

UDC: 681.142.1